by M/s. Hyundai Corporation and Rs. 74.2 lakhs to be paid in Indian Currency by MMTC.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Major portion of studies required for the project is being carried out by two Indian companies viz. Water and Power Consultancy Services and Consulting Engineering Services, New Delhi.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) No, Sir.

Credit limits fixed by NABARD

986. SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has issued a circular in November, 1988 about putting credit limits on seasonal agricultural operations;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received complaints about these constraints on credit to agriculturists; and

(d) if so, whether Government have reconsidered the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALERIO): (a) to (d) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) had advised the State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) and State Land Development Banks (SLDBs) that refinance from NABARD will henceforth be subject to their compliance with various instructions laid down by RBI/NABARD relating to issue and repayment of loans, interest rates, rescheduling/deferment of loans etc. This had resulted in non-availability of refinance to SCBs/SLDBs for a short period till the banks had given an undertaking to follow the instructions. However, this did not affect the credit flow in the States as the refinance facilities were resumed after a brief period.

The refinance facilities that can be availed of from NABARD are subject to such conditions which are deemed essential for healthy functioning of credit institutions which include proper management, good recovery discipline, etc. Refinance from NABARD is provided to credit institutions only for the purpose of augmenting their resources and subject to the condition that these funds are channelised in areas considered important from the point of view of overall economy.

Change in the financial year

987. SHRI BAIKUNTHA NATH SAHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any fresh thought in the matter of changing the financial year; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHAVI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Outstanding advances of Banks

988. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the total outstanding advances made by

the nationalised banks in the years 1985, 1986 and 1987 upto the end of 1988;

(b) what are the figures yearwise and bankwise;

(c) what are the details of the efforts made to recover the advances; and

(d) what is the amount towards advances received back through realisation, yearwise during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) As per the data received from Reserve Bank of India, outstanding advances of Public Sector Banks as on the last Friday of 1985, 1986, 1987 and 1988 are given in Annexure (*See* Appendix CXLIK Annexure No. 52]

(c) and (d) In order to improve the recovery of overdues, banks have been advised to take measures like strengthening of the organisational structure, adopting of schematic appraisal systems, post lending supervision and launching of recovery drives with the help of State Government. Banks have also been advised to create separate 'Recovery Cell' for a cluster of nearby branches for continuous and effective supervision. The percentage of overdues to outstanding advances, of 28 public sector banks as at the end of December, 1985, December, 86 and December, 1987 was 14.2 per cent, 15.8 per cent and 17.3 per cent respectively.

Writing off of bank advances and loans

989. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount written off by the nationalised banks of advances and loans given to industrial and commercial concerns during 1985, 1986, 1987 and till the end of 1988;

(b) what are the names of the industrial houses and commercial concerns whose amount of loans and advances amounting to over 50 lakhs of lakhs of rupees have been written off; and

(c) what legal efforts were made by the nationalised banks to recover these amounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALERIO): (a) to (c) In terms of the statutes governing the public sector banks and in accordance with practices and usages customary among the bankers, the information relating to individual constituents of the banks including the amounts written off and the accounts in which they are written off as also the total quantum of bad and doubtful debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of their Statutory Auditors, cannot be divulged.

Banks take a number of steps for recovery of the dues such as realisation and sale of securities invoking of guarantees wherever available, and realisation of dues where insurance cover is available. Banks also file civil suits for recovery of their dues. Banks generally take resort to write off of loan as bad debt only after all these avenues are exhausted.

Amendment of Negotiable Instruments Act

990. SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to incorporate a separate chapter XVII